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PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF
WASHINGTON

Meeting of November 7, 1905

The 378th meeting was held at the Cosmos Club, November 7, 1905, the president, Dr George M. Kober, and 75 members and guests present. The election to active membership of Reverend Dr James B. Nies, Dr J. Wesley Bovée, and Dr James Dudley Morgan was announced.

DR J. WALTER FEWKES read a communication, illustrated with lantern views, on *The Mound Builders of Eastern Mexico*. Two types of earth mounds, both widely distributed in North America, present instructive problems for the comparative archeologist. One of these types, well represented in the Pueblo area of the United States, includes mounds that are apparently constructed of earth or stones, or of both, but are really formed by the accumulation of débris from fallen walls, the foundations of which still remain *in situ*. Mounds of the second type were constructed as foundations for buildings or superstructures, and their interiors are homogeneous throughout. In the United States the first type is almost wholly confined to the Southwest, but the second type is well represented in the lower Mississippi valley.

In the mountainous parts of Mexico the majority of the mounds of the second type are situated south of the ruins near Quemada in Zacatecas. As a rule those north of Quemada in Mexico belong to the first type. On the eastern slope of the mountains the second type has been traced as far north as southern Tamaulipas. Its northern extension is supposed to end near ruins in the neighborhood of Aldama. There is as yet no evidence that this type occurs in northern Tamaulipas or in Texas, but earth mounds of the same external form and apparently of the same mode of construction, indistinguishable from those found in eastern Mexico, reappear in the Mississippi valley.

The earth mounds of Vera Cruz are supposed to have been made by the ancient Totonac, those of Tamaulipas and northern Vera Cruz by the Huastec. The latter are linguistically allied to the Maya of Yucatan. The relation of the eastern Mexican mounds to those of the Mississippi valley is one of the enigmas of American archeology.

As a representative Totonac ruin Doctor Fewkes chose for study the mounds of Cempoalan, a historic city situated not far from the coast of

the Gulf of Mexico, near the city of Vera Cruz. Views were shown of the great pyramidal structures that once surrounded the plaza, the "Templo del Aire" dedicated to Quetzalcoatl, "Caritas," so-called from the clay heads in the panels of its walls, and other well-preserved mounds of this ancient Totonac metropolis. These views were accompanied with descriptions of the Cempoalan pyramids and of the remains of the superstructures upon them.

Lantern illustrations and descriptions of a cluster of pyramidal mounds at Texolo, near the Hispanized Indian pueblo of Xico, not far from Jalapa, also were given. The ruin Xico Viejo, or Old Xico, supposed to have been an Aztec garrison post, is believed to have been mentioned by Gomara and Bernal Diaz in their itinerary of the route of Cortés over the Perote mountain after leaving Jalapa. An idol in the form of a stone stela stands in the plaza of this ruin. When visited this idol had fruit offerings upon it.

Some of the more important types of Totonac and Huastec stone objects and pottery, as yokes, spatulate carved stones, idols, bowls, and vases, were likewise presented. Many of them are in the famous Dehesa collection in Jalapa.

In order to compare the mounds of Vera Cruz with those of the neighborhood of Tampico, views of ancient Huastec settlements at Altamira and north of the Panuco river were introduced. Earth mounds faced with stones were found at La Palma, north of the Champayan lagoon. These were identified as ruins of the towns destroyed by Cortés and his lieutenants in the beginning of the sixteenth century. In conclusion Doctor Fewkes described and pictured many characteristic Huastec stone implements and idols.

Meeting of November 21, 1905

The 379th meeting was held November 21, 1905, the president, Dr George M. Kober, in the chair, and 33 members present.

Dr A. HRDLICKA presented a communication on *Work of Blind Indians, with Demonstration*. The speaker announced that blindness is more frequent among many of the tribes, particularly among some of the Pueblos, than among the whites in this country. It is met with among all classes. Its predisposing causes in the Southwest are mainly various irritations, particularly those due to sand-storms, less often to smoke. Smallpox, infections, and injuries are responsible for a certain proportion of the cases. The principal cause of blindness, however, is the general ignorance among the Indians of even the simplest rules of hygiene, and

of the dangerous or communicable nature of various eye affections. This should yield gradually to proper instruction by the teachers, matrons, and physicians.

The blind Indian, especially if young, excites compassion. He is not, however, abandoned by his relatives, and in time becomes useful in helping about the house, and even in other work. Occasionally the difficulties due to lack of sight are overcome by the patient in a remarkable manner. At San Carlos, Arizona, for instance, lives a totally blind Apache who built his own dwelling, walks alone, shoes and rides his horse, and does other things which ordinarily require sight. He has been selected, by reason of his intelligence, as one of the judges of the tribe. On another part of the San Carlos reservation the speaker saw a totally blind old woman making a decorated basket (this and another specimen, also decorated, which she made, are now in the National Museum collection). The decoration is in catsclaw fiber and consists of a band of simple geometrical figures. This woman not only displayed dexterity and good touch, but also the innate love of her people for the beautiful, for both of the baskets were made for household use only, and there was no practical need for decoration.

Colonel PAUL EDMOND BECKWITH presented a paper on *Coins and Coinage*, stating that numismatics, as a branch of archeology, gives valuable knowledge of the details of religion, the political state of ancient countries, and the geography and history of peoples of whom tradition has handed down but the names. Colonel Beckwith described the manufacture of classic coins and medals, and cited their classification into antononias, coins of colonial and of imperial metropolitan dynastic cities, and family coins. The various important changes in the coinage of the world from the Lydian or first issue in the sixth century B. C. to the present were briefly touched upon. An important feature of the paper was the history of Chinese and Japanese coinage from the remotest time, when shells were the medium of exchange, to the issues of gold, silver, and finally copper "cash" of the present day.

Mr GEORGE C. MAYNARD read a paper on *The Development of the Talking Machine and its Utilization in Anthropology*. Mr Maynard referred to the suggestion of Charles Bourseil, in 1854, that a machine for transmitting speech might be possible; to the work of Philip Reis of Frankfort, Germany, who in 1859 made a circuit-breaking machine used for transmitting sounds but not articulate speech; the phonautograph of Leon Scott, of Paris, in 1857, by which sound records were traced with a delicate stylus on a carbon-coated cylinder and used for studying

the sound curves; and the later inventions of Edison and other Americans. The subject was illustrated with a number of typical historical instruments, including the early forms of Alexander Graham Bell's telephones introduced in 1876; Edison's first phonograph, in which the record of speech was embossed on a sheet of tinfoil, and his improved talking machines in which a stylus was made either to trace a rough groove in a waxen cylinder or to carve out a clean groove in the same material; also the gramophone invented by Emile Berliner, which provided means for tracing the sound record in horizontal lines in a thin film of wax spread on a zinc plate. The improvements in the course of the great development of telephones and talking machines and of the various scientific purposes to which they are applied were briefly discussed.

The paper by Dr P. E. GODDARD, *Mechanical Aids to the Study of and Recording of Language*, read at this meeting, has been published in the *American Anthropologist* (vol. 7, p. 613, October-December, 1905); likewise the paper on *The Naming of Specimens in American Archeology*, by Dr CHARLES PEABODY and Mr W. K. MOOREHEAD (*ibid.*, p. 630).

Meeting of November 29, 1905

A joint meeting of the Anthropological Society and the Medical Society was held November 29, 1905. The paper of the evening, on *Diseases of the Indians, More Especially of Southwestern United States and Northern Mexico*, was read by Dr A. HRDLICKA. This paper, with the discussion, was published in *Washington Medical Annals* (vol. IV, 1906, p. 372-394), and is an abstract of a forthcoming bulletin of the Bureau of American Ethnology.

Meeting of December 5, 1905

The 380th meeting was held December 5, 1905, the president, Dr George M. Kober, in the chair, and 28 members present. The secretary announced the election of Dr J. D. Murray and Mr Henry W. Henshaw to active membership.

Dr SHELDON JACKSON addressed the Society on *The Introduction of Reindeer among the Natives of Alaska*. He gave a brief account of the Eskimo, and described also the Indian tribes comprising the Athapascans of the interior, as well as the Tlingit, Haida, Tsimshian, and others, pointing out on a large wall map the location of each tribe. Dr Jackson said that the whale industry was prosecuted with such great vigor by the whites that the coast natives were robbed of their principal living. These hunters destroyed also walrus and seal. The interior tribes were brought

to distress by the destruction of the game, following the introduction of modern guns. So extreme was their destitution that, as a means of relieving them, reindeer were introduced from Siberia, where the Koriak have from time immemorial possessed numerous herds. The introduction of reindeer is now a matter of history. The 1,200 brought have increased to about 15,000. These are located at a number of reindeer stations, and small herds are lent to reliable natives and to missions, who are entitled to the increase. Dr Jackson said that this method has proved of the greatest benefit to the Eskimo, saving him, in the first place, from extinction, and giving him steady habits and an opportunity to earn money. Reindeer have proven of the greatest value also in transportation, since this animal does not require to be fed as do dogs. It is estimated that there is pasturage in Alaska for 9,000,000 head of reindeer, and it is likely also that they will become of marked economic importance, since the four-year-old animal furnishes excellent and marketable meat, while the skins are valuable for leather.

Meeting of December 16, 1905

The 381st meeting was held December 16, 1905, the president, Dr George M. Kober, in the chair, and 70 members present. Dr WALTER HOUGH gave an account of his *Recent Archeological Explorations on the San Francisco River, Arizona and New Mexico*. The paper was illustrated with lantern slides.

This second season of the Museum-Gates expedition was devoted to the examination of the archeology of San Francisco river and its branches from Clifton, Arizona, to the divide between the Gila and Little Colorado systems, about 100 miles north of that town. Views of many pueblo, cliff, and cave ruins examined in this region were shown, and an especially interesting ceremonial cave of great extent, situated on Blue river, Arizona, was described in detail. From this cave a quantity of painted bows, arrows, tablets, baskets, pottery, ornamented cloth, stone and shell beads of various colors, etc., was secured. Another cave, near Joseph, New Mexico, yielded many specimens, including three desiccated human bodies. It was stated that the collections of the expedition are of especial value, since much of the material appears to belong to a people differing from those who inhabited other sections of these territories.

Meeting of January 2, 1906

The 382d meeting was held January 2, 1906, the president, Dr George M. Kober, in the chair, and 92 members and visitors present.

Mr JOHN HITZ presented an illustrated address entitled, *Helen Keller: Her Life Associates and Achievements*. Mr Hitz, who has had personal opportunity of observing the physical and mental growth of Helen Keller, gave a most interesting account of her early education and the method of her enlightenment. The paper, somewhat condensed, is published in the *American Anthropologist* (vol. VIII, no. 2, April-June, 1906).

Meeting of January 16, 1906

The 383d meeting was held January 16, 1906, the president, Dr George M. Kober, presiding, and 26 members and guests present.

The first paper of the evening was by Mr F. V. COVILLE, on *A Native Moxa (Cautery) among the Klamath Indians*. These Indians used a cautery of a special kind which was made by chewing and reducing to fine pulp the bark of the "buck brush" (*Kunzia tridentata*). This pulp is pressed into small cones, one of which is placed on the part affected, lighted, and allowed to burn down to the skin, scarifying it. Mr Coville said that while moxa was in general use among the people of the eastern hemisphere, its employment among the American Indians was very rare.

Dr D. S. LAMB presented a paper on *Anatomical Vestiges in Human Organisms*. Dr Lamb said that, as man is developed on the same general plan as other animals, especially other vertebrates, so at various stages in his development he shows conditions that may develop further, or remain stationary, or altogether disappear. If any of these conditions, which develop further in the lower animals, remain stationary in the human, we say that for the human it is a *rudiment*, remnant, or vestige. Again, when we find some stage reached by the human subject—a stage that as a rule disappears in his further development—we say that this disappearance is normal; but if instead of disappearing, this stage persists exceptionally in the human, and at the same time is constant for some lower animal, we say that this stage is, for the human, a *reversion*, that in this instance the human reverts to the normal condition in the lower animal. There are many vestiges and many reversions steadily coming under our observation—too many to name. Some are innocuous, but some are sources of danger, especially the vermiform appendix in man, which is generally believed to be a vestige of the larger cæcum of herbivorous animals. There are many *sexual* vestiges, vestiges in the one sex of stages that nature and function in the other; this is true of all animals.

Meeting of January 30, 1906

The 384th meeting was held January 30, 1906, the president, Dr George M. Kober, in the chair, and 31 members in attendance. The president announced the death of Dr Swan M. Burnett, an active member of the Society for many years.

Dr I. M. CASANOWICZ presented a paper on *The Babylonian Code of Laws of Hammurabi and the Laws of Moses*. The monument on which the code was engraved, a block of black diorite nearly eight feet high, was discovered by the French Government expedition under the direction of M. J. de Morgan in the winter of 1901-02 on the acropolis of Susa (the biblical Shuthan). Hammurabi, the compiler and promulgator of the code, was known from other Babylonian inscriptions to have reigned in Babylonia in the twenty-third century B. C. The Babylonian code thus antedates by about a thousand years the Mosaic laws as contained in the Pentateuch, the oldest collection of laws hitherto known. A selection from the 247th enactment of Hammurabi's code with parallels in the Pentateuch was given with the special view of presenting a picture of the social conditions and ethical standards which both law-systems reflect. Dr Casanowicz grouped the laws under the five headings: (1) The family; (2) land and agriculture; (3) trade and commerce; (4) slaves and laborers; (5) protection of the person. The Babylonian code discloses a highly cultured state of society, presupposing many centuries of human progress lying back of it. It reveals a high condition of social and economic development, with a firmly established government and a regular judiciary, and with a fully developed agriculture and numerous trades and occupations, and a diversified commercial life. There are numerous and striking resemblances in substance and form between the laws of Babylonia and those of the Pentateuch, but also many divergencies between these legislative systems, due to the widely different political organization and social conditions of the Babylonians and the Israelites.

The second paper, entitled *Existing Shadows of Primitive Conditions*, was by Mr C. H. ROBINSON, who pointed out the many cases of survival of customs which have become part of our daily life. Numerous examples of these customs which have become actuating motives were recited. The paper was received with marked interest and provoked considerable discussion.

Meeting of February 13, 1906

The 385th meeting was held February 13, 1906, with the president, Dr George M. Kober, in the chair, and 50 members present.

Mr E. L. HEWETT presented an illustrated paper on *Recent Archeological Investigations on the Pajarito Plateau*, in which he described the physiography and geology of the region and the climatic features, and offered the opinion that the climate has changed, being drier now than in former centuries. He dealt with the question of the age of the ruins in this region and said that while the evidence is that man has inhabited the region a very long time, no reliance should be placed in reported discoveries of sub-lava human remains. Most of the specimens supposed to show corn inclosed in lava were found, on chemical analysis, to be simply fused adobe. There are thirty-two large ruins in the Pajarito plateau — cliff-dwellings, pueblos, and superficial remains. The plateau, which lies about 25 miles northwest of Santa Fé, New Mexico, is characterized by very deep erosion in soft volcanic tufa. In this tufa are innumerable excavated dwellings, the plans of many of which were shown. Restorations of the ancient pueblos of Otowi, Tchregga, and Sankiwi were thrown on the screen. Mr Hewett described his excavations in the burial mounds in several of these ruins, which revealed a large number of skeletons accompanied with pottery and traces of basketry and matting. It was observed that war implements were very scarce. In conclusion Mr Hewett exhibited a large number of views showing symbolism of ancient and modern pottery, and discussed the glaze which appears on some of the ware of the Rio Grande.

Dr A. HRDLICKA, to whom the osteological remains from this expedition were submitted, said that while the skulls generally from the ancient ruins of the Southwest show a variety of head forms (10 percent dolichocephalic, 30 percent of an intermediary form, and 60 percent brachycephalic), the remains obtained by Mr Hewett are purely dolichocephalic and may be related to southern types.

Meeting of February 27, 1906

At the 386th meeting, held under the auspices of the Washington Academy of Sciences in Hubbard Memorial Hall on Tuesday, February 27, 1906, Dr GEORGE M. KOBER, president of the Anthropological Society, delivered an illustrated address on *The Health of the City of Washington*.

Dr Kober stated that the weather conditions prevailing in Washington are not accountable for the large mortality, but the cause must be looked for, first, in the natural surroundings, as the Potomac marshes and the polluted river, features which are remediable and are in course of elimina-

tion ; second, soil and local water pollution, and insanitary housing, also rapidly being remedied, with a consequent lowering of the death-rate ; and, third, racial conditions. Under the last head Dr Kober showed by statistics that the colored population is a potent factor in maintaining the abnormal death-rate of the District of Columbia. The causes underlying this fact, Dr Kober said, were doubtless due primarily to the transference of the African from his native and accustomed environment, giving increased susceptibility to tuberculosis and other diseases ; to radical changes in living both as regards habitation and food ; and to racial degeneracy caused by miscegenation. The poverty and unprogressiveness of the negro, forcing him into crowded, disease-breeding slums, Dr Kober regards as a nearer and more powerful cause of the present conditions. He strongly urged the needs of the District of Columbia and pointed out improvements necessary to render the capital a model city. The address was a striking instance of the value of practical anthropology in vital questions.

Meeting of March 13, 1906

The 387th meeting was held at the Cosmos Club, March 13, 1906, president Kober in the chair, and 30 members present.

Professor HENRY MONTGOMERY, of Toronto University, read a paper entitled *The Remains of Prehistoric Man in North Dakota*. This paper appeared in the last issue of the *American Anthropologist*.

The second paper of the evening, *Critical Remarks on Social Organization*, was presented by Dr JOHN R. SWANTON. Dr Swanton's remarks summarized his paper appearing in this journal (vol. 7, p. 666, Oct.-Dec., 1905) containing a review of the theories now current as to primitive social organization and a résumé of the results of his own investigations on that subject. He presented a map showing the relative distribution of the Indian clan and gentile systems, with male and with female descent, in the region north of Mexico, as well as in the areas in which both are lacking. Dr Swanton concluded that this latter area represents the earlier social condition from which the clan and gentile systems have been developed.

Meeting of March 27, 1906

The 388th meeting was held March 27, 1906, the president, Dr George M. Kober, in the chair, and 100 members and visitors present.

Dr ALBERT ERNEST JENKS, formerly director of the Ethnological Survey for the Philippine Islands, presented an illustrated paper on *The People of the Philippines*. Dr Jenks said that by position the islands

belong to Oceania and that in Middle Tertiary time they were probably part of the great continent. While there are no data as to the earliest inhabitants of the Philippines, some of the primitive tribes, such as the Negrito and the Mincopie, present the lowest state of physical development and the lowest stage of culture among Oceanic peoples. Dr Jenks discussed the environmental conditions of the islands with regard to adaptation to the well-being of the primitive peoples, and described the salient features of the different areas inhabited by the native tribes. The Negrito he regards as the relic of the earliest migration. Later there were various incursions of Oceanic Mongols, of which there is tradition and historical data only as to the Malays. He described with some detail the Igorot, Ibilaos, Bagobo (characterized by him as Dyaks), Mandaya, Subano, Mangayan, and Moro—all uncivilized tribes. Some account was given of the Christian tribes also, among whom seven dialects are spoken; and in this connection Dr Jenks said that a mixture of Chinese and Filipino produces the most capable class to be found in the islands. The speaker presented a very unfavorable picture of the Moros, and stated that in his opinion the present generation was incapable of becoming imbued with western civilization.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Dr Jenks by the Society for his admirable and instructive paper.

Mr W. E. SAFFORD read a paper entitled *The Igorot of Luzon*. Mr Safford, who has studied the linguistics of the tribes of Oceania, presented a very interesting comparison of the Chamorro language of Guam with the Igorot of the Philippines. He thinks that the etymology of many words spoken by the Igorot denotes their relationship with the natives of Formosa, Guam, Hawaii, Samoa, and the Easter islands, thus forming an important clue to the origin of one of the uncivilized tribes. Mr Safford regretted that the researches thus far conducted into the native language of the Negritos of the Philippines had been so incomplete as to render uncertain the attempt to trace the relationship existing between this people and the Negritos of the Andaman islands.

Meeting of April 10, 1906

The 389th meeting was held April 10, 1906, with the president, Dr George M. Kober, in the chair, and a large attendance.

The History of Anthropology in the District of Columbia was the title of a paper by Professor OTIS T. MASON, which in his absence was read by the secretary. Professor Mason stated in this paper that the term Anthropology would be taken to mean the scientific study of man and of his works.

The District of Columbia, said Professor Mason, was from long ago the nursery of our science, constituting a somewhat special environment, cut off by the Great Falls of the Potomac, the mountains on the west, and the waterways to the north and south, and here are abundant relics of aboriginal occupancy. In the colonization of the District, two other types of mankind — negro, pure and mixed, and the subspecies of several varieties and different faiths of the white race — were mingled. Since its establishment as the seat of government, it has been a laboratory of culture history, a training ground for municipal and national government, and an experiment station for testing new ideas. "Washington at this moment is a living museum of anthropology." Professor Mason confined his paper to the consideration of what has actually been done in the District of Columbia in the systematic study of anthropology and necessarily his treatment was mainly biographical — the study of men and institutions in the states that made progress in this direction before the city was founded. He divided into decades the 100 years or more covered by the paper, these decades having indefinite lines of partition and presenting in each period the inception of organization and efforts in anthropology.

In closing his remarks, which were followed with marked interest, Professor Mason said that it is for the Society to continue to keep abreast of new and widening opportunities to give to the word Anthropology its broadest possible interpretation — one that will put the labor of each at the service of all.

Dr MAX WEST read a paper on *The Interrelations of the Sciences*, with special reference to the classification of social science. He conceded that instances of the indebtedness of natural science to the social sciences are probably less frequent than cases of indebtedness in the opposite direction, but cited the suggestion of the idea of natural selection to Darwin by Malthus' work on Population as of sufficient importance to counter-balance many of the analogies and suggestions which the social sciences have borrowed from natural science. He declared it natural and right that each science should use the results of the other sciences. The sciences are not a hierarchy, but rather a network, each one being connected with all the others, receiving their results and using them in the study of its particular problems. The mutual relations of the concrete and the abstract sciences were graphically represented by a subdivided rectangle, adopted from Giddings' *Principles of Sociology*, and the possibility of representing the various applications of science by means of a third dimension was suggested. Conceiving sciences as a means for solving particular classes of problems, and not mutually exclusive in

respect to their data or subject-matter, the speaker defended the multiplication of the sciences and the names of sciences as an inevitable result of increasing specialization. The relations of sociology and anthropology were discussed and a nomenclature was proposed for the subdivision of economic science.

Meeting of April 24, 1906

The 390th meeting was held April 24, 1906. The secretary of the council announced the election of the Reverend J. E. Gilbert to active membership.

Dr C. HART MERRIAM addressed the Society on *Fragments of Californian Ethnology: A Mortuary Ceremony, and Other Matters*. Dr Merriam briefly sketched the myths and beliefs and the mortuary customs of the Indians in different parts of California, and related an origin myth of the Miwok Indians north of San Francisco. The chief actor in this myth is the Coyote man who lived anterior to the first people. He came from across the Pacific to the northwest. The myth embraces the genesis of land, as well as that of people, the latter of whom the Coyote created by means of feathers blown from Sonoma peak. A similar myth recounts the creation of men from the feathers of ducks killed by a being called "wek wek."

Dr Merriam gave in detail the ceremony of the Indians of south central California performed to commemorate the dead. This ceremony consisted of a feast, the preparation of an immense pole decorated with baskets, the fastening of the baskets on the pole, and various songs sung at intervals of eight days. Several of these songs were sung for the society by Mrs Merriam. During the ceremony offerings are stuffed into a sealskin bag and burnt, and the chief's son dances valiantly on the ashes. In conclusion Dr Merriam recounted numerous beliefs in ghosts, dwarfs, giants, sorcerers, and natural phenomena.

Meeting of May 8, 1906

The 391st meeting was held May 8, 1906, the president, Dr George M. Kober, in the chair, and 25 members present.

Mr A. R. SPOFFORD presented a paper on *Human Illusions*, treating in an interesting way the diverse phenomena grouped under this title. Mr Spofford divided these illusions into those of individual superiority, of prejudice and heredity, of optimism and pessimism, of opinion and witchcraft, destruction of the world, the crusades, flagellants, Christian Science and Dowie, miracles, hysteria, superstitions, financial and specu-

lative, "hen fever," and socialistic communities, of which he gave illustrations. Among the familiar illusions which Mr Spofford mentioned are those of the Alexandrian library, William Tell, Pocahontas, mermaids, thirteen, Friday, forgeries of all kinds, and that Bacon wrote Shakespeare, etc. Mr Spofford said in conclusion that while the illusion has its value, the study gives food for reflection and a hopeful augury for future emancipation from its thralls.

Mr J. N. B. HEWITT read a paper entitled *The Family in Social Organization*.

Meeting of May 22, 1906

The 392d meeting was held May 22, 1906, the president, Dr George M. Kober, in the chair, and 24 members present. Obituary notices of members deceased during the year were read as follows: Dr Washington Matthews, by Mr James Mooney; Dr Swan M. Burnett, by Dr D. S. Lamb; Col. Weston Flint, by Mr J. D. McGuire; Mrs Hannah L. Bartlett, by Mrs Marianna P. Seaman; Mr S. H. Kauffmann, by Mr W. H. Holmes; Mr W. H. Pulsifer, by Dr Walter Hough.

The Society elected officers as follows: *President*, J. D. McGuire; *Vice presidents* (A, Somatology), A. Hrdlicka; (B, Psychology), J. Walter Fewkes; (C, Esthetology), W. H. Holmes; (D, Technology), Walter Hough; (E, Sociology), James Mooney; (F, Philology), J. N. B. Hewitt; (G, Sophiology), Miss Alice C. Fletcher; *General Secretary*, Walter Hough; *Secretary to the Board of Managers*, John R. Swanton; *Treasurer*, George C. Maynard; *Curator*, Marianna P. Seaman; *Councillors*, F. W. Hodge, J. R. Swanton, J. Walter Fewkes, I. M. Casanowicz, Paul Edmond Beckwith, J. B. Nichols, J. N. B. Hewitt, James Mooney, W. E. Safford, and Sarah S. James.

WALTER HOUGH,
General Secretary.